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PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

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LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

TERMS
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Laws of the United States.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 45.]
AN ACT supplementary to "An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States."
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause the building of one of the ships authorized by the act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States, to be suspended, and the timber for the same to be laid up and secured. And he is hereby further authorized, if, in his opinion, the same can be done on advantageous terms to the United States, to cause to be purchased for the United States, a ship of not less than the smallest class authorized to be built by the said act; and for carrying such purchase into effect, the amount for which the purchase may be made, may be paid out of the appropriation heretofore made for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved—May 17, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 46.]
AN ACT making further appropriation for ten sloops of war, and re-appropriating certain balances carried to the Surplus Fund.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the objects following, that is to say:
For building ten sloops of war, as authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
For pay of labourers & teams, employed in loading & unloading vessels, piling, docking, and removing timbers & stores, in the service of the Navy, being the balance of the appropriation of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, as carried to the surplus fund, seventeen thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-five cents.
For the inclined plane at the Navy Yard in Washington, being the balance of the appropriation, by the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, carried to the surplus fund, ten thousand and seventeen dollars and forty-one cents.
For ship houses, being the balance of an appropriation, by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, carried to the surplus fund, forty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-two cents.
For contingent expenses of the naval service, prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four, two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents; fifty dollars whereof, being the balance of appropriation, by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and carried to the surplus fund.

For the suppression of piracy, being the balance of appropriation, by the act of the twentieth December, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, carried to the surplus fund, three thousand seven hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-seven cents.
For rewarding captors of Algerine vessels, as authorized by law, being the balance of a former appropriation, carried to the surplus fund, fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents.
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved—May 18 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 47.]
AN ACT for the subscription of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for six hundred shares of the capital stock of the Dismal Swamp canal, and to pay for the same, at such times, and in such proportions, as may be required by the existing rules and regulations of the said Company.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for the President and Director of said Company, according to said number of shares, and shall receive, upon said stock, the proportion of tolls and emoluments which shall, from time to time, become due to the United States, on the shares of stock aforesaid.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not go into effect until the United States Board of Engineers shall examine said canal, and make a report, in writing, to the Secretary of War, that, in their opinion, the plan on which the canal

is to be executed, will answer, as far as circumstances shall permit, as a part of the chain of canals contemplated along the Atlantic Coast, and that, in their opinion, the sum hereby authorized to be subscribed for, will be sufficient to finish the canal according to said plan. And be it further provided, That, to carry this act into effect, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the money subscribed on behalf of the United States shall be actually expended in the completion of the canal, and not in the payment of any debt or debts now owing by the company; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, before the payment of any part of the money subscribed on behalf of the United States, to adopt such measures as shall ensure the application of the same to the completion of the said canal, according to the plan proposed, and to no other purpose whatsoever.
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved—May 18, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 48.]
AN ACT to authorize the sale and conveyance of the House belonging to the United States at the Hague.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be sold and conveyed, the house and lot belonging to the United States at the Hague, which was conveyed to the United States by virtue of a resolution of the Constitutional Congress, of the twenty-seventh of December, seven hundred and eighty-two.
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved—May 18, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 49.]
AN ACT regulating the accountability for clothing and equipment issued to the army of the United States, and for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department, in addition to its present duties, to receive from the Purchasing Department, and distribute to the army of the United States, all clothing and camp and garrison equipment required for the use of the troops; and that it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to prescribe and enforce, under the provisions of this act, a system of accountability for all clothing and equipment issued to the army.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every Captain or commander of a company, detachment, or recruiting station, or other officer, who shall have received clothing or camp equipment for the use of his command, or for issue to the troops, shall render to the Quartermaster General, at the expiration of each regular quarter of the year quarterly returns of such supplies, according to the forms which may be prescribed, accompanied by the requisite vouchers for any issue that shall have been made; which returns and vouchers, after due examination by the Quartermaster General, shall be transmitted for settlement to the proper office of the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all officers charged with the issue of clothing, or other supplies, carefully to preserve the same from waste or damage; and, in case of deficiency, on final settlement of any article of supplies, the value thereof shall be charged against the delinquent, and deducted from his monthly pay, unless he shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, by one or more depositions, setting forth the circumstances of the case, that the said deficiency was occasioned by unavoidable accident, or was lost in actual service, without any fault on his part; and in case of damage he shall also be subject to charge for the damage actually sustained, unless he shall show, in like manner, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, that due care and attention were given to the preservation of said supplies, and that the damage did not result from neglect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the better to enable the Quartermaster's Department to carry into effect the provisions of this act there be appointed two additional Quartermasters, and ten Assistant Quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army, who shall have the same rank and compensation as are provided for like grades by the act entitled, "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one; Provided, That assistant Quartermasters be entitled also, to receive the allowance of forage heretofore authorized, by law, to regimental and battalion Quartermasters.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each officer, appointed under this act, shall before he enter upon his duties, give bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the Secretary of War, in such sum as the President shall direct, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved—May 18, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 50.]
AN ACT relative to the issuing of executions, in

the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all writs of execution, upon any judgment or decree, obtained in any of the District or Circuit Courts of the United States, in any one State, which shall have been, or may hereafter be, divided into two Judicial Districts, may run and be executed, in any part of such State; but shall be issued from, and made returnable to, the Court where the judgment was obtained, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved—May 20, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 51.]
AN ACT for altering the time for holding the Courts of the United States, in the Western District of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Courts of the United States in the Western District of Virginia, shall be hereafter held on the days herein provided for, instead of the times now provided for by law, that is to say, at Clarksburg, on the first Mondays in April and September; at Lewisburgh, on the first Wednesdays after the second Mondays in April and September; at Wayne Court House, on the first Wednesdays after the third Mondays in April and September; and at Staunton, on the first Wednesdays after the fourth Mondays in April and September; and all matters in said Courts, returnable, or continued to the terms heretofore provided for, shall be taken to be returnable and continued to the terms herein provided for. This act to take effect from and after the first day of July next.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved May 20, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 52.]
AN ACT concerning the Seat of Justice in Gallatin County, in the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois is hereby authorized to give or sell in fee simple, to the County of Gallatin, in that State, for the purposes of locating and fixing the Seat of Justice in said County, a tract not exceeding one hundred acres of the tract of land, situate in said County, and granted to said state, for the use thereof, by the act of the eighteenth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled "an act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," any restriction any restriction in the said act of Congress notwithstanding.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved—May, 20 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 53.]
AN ACT to enable the President to hold Treaties with certain Indian Tribes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to defray the expense of holding treaties with the Miami and Pottawattami tribes of Indians, and any other tribes claiming Lands, in the state of Indiana.
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved—May 20, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 54.]
AN ACT allowing fees to the District Attorney of Missouri

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed to the Attorney of the United States, for the District of Missouri, a fee of six dollars in each case now pending, or hereafter to be by him prosecuted on behalf of the United States, to be paid by the unsuccessful party, in addition to the salary and compensation allowed by law. Provided, That the fees herein provided for shall not be taxed on any suit now commenced, or to be commenced, or any petition filed or to be filed, in relation to the confirmation of land claims, in Missouri, under the provisions of the act of the twenty-fifth of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, as a compensation to the said District Attorney, in all cases in which he has already prosecuted suits, for the United States, to judgement, he shall receive the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid to him by the proper officer of the Treasury Department.
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved—May 20, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 55.]
AN ACT to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on the continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands within the tract of country reserved by the State of Virginia, between the Little Miami and Sciota Rivers, shall be allowed until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to obtain warrants, and until the first day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two to complete their locations, and until the first day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-three to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies thereof, to the commissioner of the General Land Office, and to obtain patents: Provided, That no location shall be made by virtue of any warrant obtained after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine and no patent shall issue in consequence of any location made after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two: And provided also, That no patent shall be obtained on any such warrant unless there be produced, to the Secretary of War, satisfactory evidence that such warrant was granted for services which, by the laws of Virginia, passed prior to the session of the Northwestern Territory, would have entitled such officer, or soldier, his heirs or assigns, to bounty lands; and also a certificate of the Register of the Land Office of Virginia, that no warrant has issued from the said Land Office for the same services.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no patent shall be issued, by virtue of the proceeding section, for a greater quantity of land than the rank, or term of service, of the officer or soldier to whom or to whose heirs or assigns such warrant has been granted, would have entitled him, under the aforesaid laws of Virginia; and whenever it appears, to the Secretary of War, that the survey made by virtue of any of the aforesaid warrants, is for a greater quantity of land than the officer or soldier is entitled to for his services, the Secretary of War shall certify, on each survey the amount of such surplus quantity, and the officer or soldier his heirs or assigns, shall have leave to withdraw his survey from the office of the Secretary of War, and re-survey his location, excluding such surplus quantity, in one body, from any part of his re-survey, and a patent shall issue upon such re-survey, as in other cases.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no holder of any warrant, which has been, or may be located, shall be permitted to withdraw or remove the same, and locate it on any other land except in cases of eviction, in consequence of a legal judgement first obtained, from the whole or part of the located land, or unless it be found to interfere with a prior location and survey; nor shall any lands heretofore sold by the United States within the boundaries of said reservation, be subject to location, by the holder of any such unlocated warrant: Provided, That no location shall after the passage of this act, be made on lands for which patents had previously issued or which had been previously surveyed, nor shall any location be made on lands lying West of Ludlow's line, and any patent which, nevertheless, may be obtained, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be null and void.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved—May 20, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BEAUCHAMP'S TRIAL.

SUBSTANCE OF THE EVIDENCE on the Trial of Jeremiah O. Beauchamp for the murder of Solomon P. Sharp.

ON THE PART OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Caleb H. Fenwick, a clerk in the Register's Office, stated, that Beauchamp, or some man whom he supposed to be Beauchamp, called at the Register's Office before sunrise on the morning of the murder, and offered to return a survey, which he refused to receive, because it was not accompanied by the warrant. He had no other business that witness recollected. B. did not mention the murder of Col. Sharp, nor remain in the office more than 7 or 8 minutes after witness was dressed.

E. M. Crane, was one of the patrol on the night of the murder. Himself, Mr. Downing and Mr. Carl were passing along St. Clair street from Montgomery street towards the public Square, about 1 o'clock, himself a little ahead, when they met a man with a cloak, walking slowly with his arms folded in his cloak near the outer edge of the side pavement. Witness passed him; but Downing and Carl halted him and began to talk with him. Witness then stopped. He was within 30 or 40 yards of the corner opposite Dudley's on the side of the street opposite the Mansion House. Witness could not tell whether it was Beauchamp or not.

Dr. W. H. H. Scott stated, that on the night of the murder, he was sleeping in the room occupied by Mr. Bass. About two o'clock, he supposed, his sister came into the room and said some person was in the house murdering her husband. He got up and ran to the nearest door, which he found fast. His sister called for a light—he hesitated a moment—a servant came with a light—he then entered through another door into the dining room, where he found Col. Sharp dying. Many persons soon came in, and about day it was proposed to examine the house and garden to see if they could find any weapon or other trace of the murderer; but it was thought best to wait until it was light. A little after day,

his brother John brought to him a handkerchief which he said he had found outside the door where the murderer entered. It was a dirty crossbarred cotton handkerchief much worn, and had a piece cut off at one corner. He thought it was a negro's handkerchief, threw it down upon the floor and told his brother to put it where he found it. His brother threw it where it was afterwards found by Col. Taylor. He did not see the cuts or the blood upon it, until after it was found by Col. Taylor about sunrise. There were two holes cut in it corresponding with those cut in Col. Sharp's night clothes, and there was blood upon it which seemed to be left by drawing the knife through to wipe it. After it was light, Mr. Bibb and Mr. Harvie went around the house to search and the rest of the company went into the garden.

John Scott said, he found the handkerchief near the lower step of the door by a peach bush; that he picked it up and saw one corner was cut off; that he carried it to his brother Harrison, who said it was some negro's handkerchief, gave it back to him and told him to put it where he found it; that he did so; and that while this was doing Bibb and Harvie had gone round the house to search.

Miss Arabella Scott said, that early in the morning when it was scarcely light, she went out at the door and saw this handkerchief on the corner of the lower step; that she picked it up, observed that it was a blue striped cotton handkerchief and threw it down again; that her brother, John, afterwards picked it up and carried it to Harrison, who said that it was some negro's handkerchief, threw it down and told John to put it where he found it; that he did so, and that while he was going in with it, Mr. Bibb and Mr. Harvie were going round the house. After Col. Taylor found it, she knew it was the same handkerchief. She saw no cuts except on the corner, &c.

J. C. Wilkins said, that on the night of the murder he staid about 7 miles from Frankfort with Col. Miller and Mr. Wood. He started early and had stopped at the Turnpike gate where Miller and Wood came up. The prisoner was yet 50 or 60 yards from them when Miller said, there comes Jerry Beauchamp. Witness said, is it possible? Miller said, it was, and as B. came up, Miller said to him, what are you doing here? B. said he had come on business. Miller asked him when he left home? He replied on Tuesday morning. Witness and his company had left home on Wednesday. Miller asked him when he should move away? He said in a few days. Miller said, he should probably move to Missouri himself; but intended first to go and see the country. B. said, if he came within 50 miles of him he must come and see him. Witness knew of no difference between Beauchamp and Miller. The former promised to see the latter's family and write him. B. said nothing of Col. Sharp's murder.

Mr. Middleton stated that Beauchamp called at his house on his return. Witness asked him if he had been to Frankfort, and he replied, no, that he had been to Washington county. Beauchamp did not mention the murder of any person, and witness saw nothing extraordinary in him.

CROSS EXAMINED.
Witness recollected that B. and Mr. Hendricks talked about Jerry Beauchamp and the caucus. B. said he had like to have got whipped last Sunday for calling old Jerry a damned rascal. Hendricks asked, if he was not a nephew of old Jerry, and B. said he was. Hendricks told him his uncle was a credit to him. Why, said Jerry you must be a damned relief man. This was on Wednesday evening between 3 and 4 o'clock.
Mr. Johnson was at Middleton's and heard B. say he had not been to Frankfort but to Washington. He thought B. was uneasy—when near the window his view was up the road—when in the porch it was the same—and when he got upon his horse his view was still up the road. His horse was at the gate in front of the house. He did not mention the murder of Col. Sharp.

Abraham Stratton was out just the other side of Beauchamp's house loading rails upon a wagon when B. came home. He saw B. and his wife sitting in the garden talking earnestly together. As he went past he had some conversation with B. and spoke of his being away to keep out of the way of the precept. B. said he had been on business of greater importance. Witness asked if he had done his business? He said "yes I have done it to my satisfaction." Witness was at B's. when the guard came to take him to Frankfort, and saw one of the men take the handkerchief out of a newspaper. It was a cotton handkerchief crossbarred with blue stripes with one corner cut or worn off, and he saw the men trying B's dirk through the holes in it. Last fall a handkerchief similar to that, came to his house twice from Beauchamp's by a yellow boy, once around a tin pan for some butter and once around a bottle for some whiskey. He could not say it was the same. Beauchamp had a large dirk which appeared to be made out of an old sword blade and was an inch or more wide, not sharp on either side.

CROSS EXAMINED.
Witness had seen the large dirk at B's house while he was at Frankfort.

Capt. W. Bradburn stated that Beauchamp ground a large French dirk in his shop a day or two before he started up this way. Witness had heard B. while speaking of certain surveys of land use the name of John A. Covington, and asked him what John A. Covington? He replied, damn the name—John W. Covington. Afterwards, he again used the name John A. Covington and after a pause corrected himself and said John W. Covington.

Isaac Covington stated, that on the evening after B. was taken, himself and his brother John W. Covington being present, B. offered to shake hands with his brother, who turned away and

declined speaking to him. B. afterwards said, that John A. Covington had hurt his feelings very much by refusing to speak to him. Witness formerly had a brother named Thomas A. Covington, who is dead. There had been a great intimacy for many years between his brother, John W. Covington, and Col. Sharp.

James Burks came with the guard as far as Boone's. In the morning before he got up, B. said that John A. Covington had hurt his feelings very much the day before by refusing to speak to him; that he would not treat any man so, even if he thought him guilty. He was told the name was John W. Covington. He said in taking up land he had often met with the names Thomas A. Covington and John W. Covington, and had got into the habit of using the A in the wrong name. The men asked him whether he had burnt any thing at Scott's in Frankfort. After reflection he said, he had burnt a handball which he had worn on a sore hand which had got well.

Win. R. Payne said, that Beauchamp came to his brother's house in Boylinggreen on his return from Frankfort early in the morning. Witness came in shortly after and asked B. from whence he had come? He answered from Peyton Cook's. He was then invited to stay and take breakfast, and shortly after asked witness if he would go into his room. They went, and as they approached the fireplace, B. turned to the bureau and took up some books, observing that they were his and he would carry them home. John Beauchamp then came in and they stepped out and conversed a little, when Jerry returned. Witness asked him where he had been, and he answered to Frankfort. Witness enquired what was the rate of exchange, what the two courts were about, and whether there was any news. He said not much, and after a pause observed that Col. Sharp was dead. Witness asked whether he died with a fever. He said no, but that he was murdered. Witness asked for particulars; but he said he did not know them—that Mr. Scott had told him all he knew, &c. Witness asked if any person was suspected? B. said he did not know. As they talked B. was adjusting his clothes and had taken out his dirk which was lying in a chair. He told witness that he did not wish him to say any thing about it until the arrival of the mail, on account of the delicate situation in which he stood relative to Col. Sharp. As B. raised up his head, witness thought there was a gloom on his countenance; but it vanished when he caught his eye. This was on Thursday morning. As B. was going away he repeated the request that witness would say nothing about it, &c. He had seen B. on his way up the week before, who told him he was going to Glasgow or Edmonson county to sell some land claims. He did not then understand that B. was going to Frankfort. Witness did not suspect B. before he heard he was suspected at Frankfort.

CROSS EXAMINED
Witness was not much acquainted with B. before his marriage, but had been well acquainted with him since, and never heard him express any hostility to Col. Sharp. Once or twice when witness named Sharp, he observed that B. avoided the conversation, and twice when he mentioned Sharp's name to him he made no reply. Witness never heard of any promise of land, money or negroes from Col. Sharp to B. or his wife. B. carried his saddlebags into his room after breakfast and put his books in them. Witness did not mention what B. had told him until the men came down in pursuit.

Friday, May 19.
The argument relative to the admissibility of the paper produced by Mr. Lowe was resumed. The Judge took further time.

James Downing stated, that he was one of the patrol on the night of Col. Sharp's murder, and about half past one met a man whom he believes to be the prisoner between Gray's Tobacco Factory and Darby's office, walking slowly with his arms folded up in his cloak towards J. Dudley's store. He passed so near as to brush him and looked at him carefully as he passed. He saw the prisoner after he was brought back, and believes him to be the man. There was no moonlight, but it was not very dark.

Joel Scott was again called, and stated that the prisoner had on the same shoes when he was brought back as when he staid at his house; that the handkerchief was taken to Mr. Bibb's the night the guard started after B.; that witness planned the project of bringing Mrs. Sharp to hear B's voice at the jail, at the request of old Jerry Beauchamp and young Jerry; that neither of them was apprized of it at the time; that only himself, McIntosh and Beauchamp were present; that Mrs. Sharp was within six feet on the other side of a partition, the door being a little open, both B. and Mrs. Sharp had expressed a wish to be brought within hearing, in the presence of strangers, &c.

Dr. Sharp was again called, and stated that he was with Mrs. Sharp when she heard B's voice; that he had placed her on a chair about the same distance from B. as she was when she heard the voice on the night of the murder; that on hearing his voice she became agitated and he helped her to the bed. Witness saw the handkerchief delivered to Mr. Carl, one of the men who went after Beauchamp, for the purpose of seeing whether it could be identified in B's neighborhood.

Win. P. Payne (examined by consent on the part of the prisoner) stated that on Tuesday evening before the meeting of the Legislature he saw Beauchamp at Tully Payne's and heard him enquire for some books of his which W. R. Payne had. They were found, and he said he would take them on his return from up the country, or as witness believes, from Edmonson county where he was going to sell some land.

Mr. W. H. H. Scott was again called, and stated, that the handkerchief found by his brother and afterwards by Col. Taylor was put away in the sideboard; that when the men who went after B. were about to start, he got it and gave it to Mr. Bibb or some one else, who gave it to Carl—he saw it in Carl's possession.

John Anderson stated, that on the evening the guard arrived at Buster's with Beauchamp, he was invited to help guard him through the night and did so. At B's request the handkerchief was shewn. Witness gave the same description of it as others, except that he thought it was spotted. B. at first appeared drowsy and laid on a bed until supper time. When they had examined the handkerchief one of the men put it into his left hand to pocket, and after supper laid down on the bed with his coat on. Beauchamp got behind him. After a while B. got up and said he

could not compose himself. Witness was sitting with his chair leaning back against the side of the house not far from the fire, and the gentleman who was sitting up with him was in a chair leaning upon the bed. He went to sleep and witness awakened him. B. said, let him sleep, there was no danger that he would escape. The gentleman got up and went out. B. came and took a stick of wood from under his chair and set it up between him and the fire. He then put his hand into his right hand pocket, seemed to take out something and throw it in the fire. Witness looked in the fire but saw nothing. B. came and sat down by witness and entered into a brisk conversation calculated to draw off his attention. The fire was so large, that half a dozen handkerchiefs would not have increased the blaze. Witness heard B. say he was very sorry Mr. Middleton was so much mistaken; for he did not tell him he had not been to Frankfort.

Mr. Cully stated, that he was present at Mumsfordville when B. was brought there, and heard him say to Mr. McFerran, that the circumstance of the handkerchief would clear him. He then asked the guard to shew the handkerchief to McFerran. The guard put his hand into one of his coat pockets and said he believed it was lost. B. said it was a pretty thing to prove a handkerchief upon him that could not be found, and added he would go no further without a warrant. It was a skirt pocket that the man put his hand in.

William Allen saw the handkerchief in possession of the guard going down at Muldrow's hill, and gave a description of it corresponding with those already given.

Richard Holloway lived within a mile of Beauchamp's; heard he had returned on Thursday and went to see him on Friday. After much talk about his horses, wagon, gear &c. &c. B. said that things had turned up so well with him, that if his wife were well, by God he should be the happiest man in the world. B. had been fixing for weeks to go to Missouri and expected to go before the time finally set. He had applied to him to help him load before he came to Frankfort and after his return. He did not ask B. where he had been, nor did B. tell him, or mention Col. Sharp's death.

L. J. Fenwick, a barkeeper at Col. Taylor's, stated that about the 9th of October last, he was posting up books in one of the upper rooms and on coming down a little before or after breakfast and looking at the Register, he saw the name of J. O. Beauchamp on it. Turning to Mr. Fountain he asked "is old Jerry here?" F. taking him aside pointed to a young man standing near the fire place, and said that is the man. He believed it to be the prisoner at the bar. He took the more particular notice of him because he had on a pair of pantaloons like one witness had lost a while before. He had on a cloak and a black coat, as witness thought. The leaf was torn out of the Register on which the name was written.

Richard Fountain, also a barkeeper at Col. Taylor's, stated that early in October last Mr. Thomas Bryant came in, and in looking over the Register, saw the name of J. Beauchamp, and asked, "is Jerry here?" Witness told him it was not the one he supposed, but a young man from the Green river country. He confirmed Mr. Fenwick's statement. He had on a cloak, black coat and grey pantaloons, and he thought it was the prisoner. The leaves of the Register for part of the 10th, the whole of the 11th, 12th, and 13th and part of the 14th are missing. It must have been on one of those days.

Dr. Sharp was again called, and stated that sometime in October last he lay over his brother's office and the family in the room afterwards occupied by Mr. Bass; that in the night Mrs. Sharp called to him, his brother being absent at Shelby Court, and told him, that some person was trying to get into the house. He ran down and found that some person was leisurely turning the knob of the back door of the passage, as if to induce some one to open it. He did not like to open it unarméd as he was, and observed that he would go up stairs, get a sword and make the rascal quit. He started for the purpose, when Mrs. Sharp called after him and told him the man was gone—that she saw him pass her window. It alarmed Mrs. Sharp so much, that she asked him to learn her to load and shoot his brother's pistols; which he did, and left them loaded in the room.

Thomas Bryant confirmed the statement of Mr. Fountain.

Saturday, May 20th.

The Judge decided that the paper produced by Mr. Lowe is admissible evidence, and it was read to the Jury. It was a story made up by Beauchamp for Lowe to swear to, containing an admixture of truth and falsehood, in which the latter greatly predominated. It consisted of six sheets of paper, a part of which has heretofore been inserted in the Argus.

Mr. Lowe was again called and questioned with the view of separating the truth from the falsehood contained in the paper. He said, among other things, that he never saw Darby except in conversation with Mr. Moore; that the whole story of his having been offered money by Kelly or Darby to swear against Beauchamp, is false. There is some truth in so much of it as relates to the warrant. He was going to B's house, and when he got to the gate B. told him to stand off, and asked if witness had any thing against him. After being assured that he had not, B. told him, that some woman had sworn a child to him; that a warrant was out against him and that he was determined not to be taken. On being assured again, that witness had nothing against him, he invited him in, said he was going up the country and would be back in a few days, and requested witness to tell the people that he had not gone out of the way to avoid the warrant, although he was determined not to be taken.

ON THE PART OF THE PRISONER.
Mr. Mills saw the prisoner at Garrard's sale in Simpson county on the 15th October; but was not certain whether he saw him on the 10th, which was Circuit Court day, or not. The distance from Middleton to Walker's is from 2 to 5 miles. To go to Bloomfield, one should pass from the three forks by Bell's and Mumsfordville, leaving the Lexington road.

Mr. Holloway stated, that Beauchamp applied to him the day after Garrard's sale, to hand some corn which he had there purchased. He had no knowledge of prisoner's being absent from home about that date.

Mr. Hammond said he saw Beauchamp in Frankfort on Monday the 10th Oct. which was Circuit Court day, but there was no court. B. applied to him on that day to get his wagon ironed. Witness married a sister of Beauchamp; but his wife was

dead. He gave him a handkerchief at the time of his wife's death, which he thinks was the 3d August.

John Harvie stated, that he was roused late in the night with the information that Col. Sharp was killed. He listened to the spot, and as he entered the room saw Col. Sharp lying on the floor, a corpse, his brother, Dr. Sharp, lying at full length on one side of him, and his wife on the other side with her face turned towards him. A child was crying piteously just by and another was crying in the bed. Mr. Bibb who had got it just before, raised up Mrs. Sharp and enquired how it happened? Mrs. Sharp detailed the facts, such as contained in her testimony, with the addition that when Col. Sharp told the assassin, I don't think I know you, the latter said, you soon shall. This detail Mrs. Sharp repeated soon after, without variation. Mrs. Sharp went out and soon called for those present to come, and said the murderer was there under the window listening, and then said he had rushed by her. Witness was among the first to go down and examine the stable and other places, when some one suggested that the murderer was far off before that time, and they all desisted. The body was removed into the front room. Witness examined the wound; it was about two inches above the navel, near the centre of the body, and near one edge it had a remarkable curve. His first impression was, that it was made with an instrument sharp on both sides. Mr. Bibb and himself examined the night shirt. On one side of the hole it was cut as fine as possible; on the other, the threads were a little broke, by which it would seem, that the instrument was sharp on one side only. On the shirt there was a single speck of blood. Witness remained till morning and then went out with the crowd to examine the premises around the house. When they came to the extremity of the alley, himself and Mr. Bibb turned to examine the alley, which they did as minutely as possible. He cast his eyes on the steps of the door and saw nothing, nor did Mr. Bibb see any thing. He learnt that some persons had discovered a track in the garden supposed to be the murderer's, and went and examined it. He believed it was not the track of the murderer. It was made with a shoe a little worn and by a person of a slow gait. The garden was cut into steps and there was not that irregularity in the track which might be expected in that of the murderer. Others thought it was the murderer's track. Witness requested Mr. Leonard, a shoemaker, to examine it closely; he got down upon his knees and did so. He said it was a country made shoe upon a straight last. When the track had come half way up, it turned towards the pump and he supposed it was made by a person moving towards the kitchen. After he had returned to the bank, Gen. South came and told him the handkerchief of the murderer had been found, and mentioned the place. Witness told him there was nothing there when he examined the alley. He went up to Col. Sharp's house again and saw the handkerchief. It was an old Madras handkerchief, extremely worn and very dirty; such as are used by negroes or very poor persons. Several slits were worn through it; and there were two thrusts of a knife, with spots of blood not at the thrusts. The blood had spread beyond the original stains. The thrusts did not appear to him so long as those in the shirt and the body, nor did he observe the peculiar curve which was in the wound in the body. He was satisfied that he and Mr. Bibb were the first persons who searched the alley, although there is no doubt that Col. Sharp's servants had passed through it after the murder. He had never examined a bundle of papers in the bank of Kentucky more minutely for one he supposed to be lost than he examined this alley, and was sure the handkerchief was not there. Himself and Bibb were in the alley from two to three minutes. The door was shut. It had been open at all after he first went to the house he did not see it. He and all the rest, except Mr. Bibb, were then under the impression that the murderer had entered through the door from the porch. The door on the alley might have been open while he was in the front room, but he did not see it open.

Ben. Taylor stated, that himself and Col. Payne were at Col. Sharp's house an hour before day, that about day Mr. Joel Scott came, and on hearing the circumstances said he might have entertained the murderer; that himself, Col. Payne and a stranger went with Mr. Scott to his house; that from delicacy Mr. Scott proposed to go up into the stranger's room by himself; that he was gone 15 or 20 minutes; that on his return he said he had communicated the murder to his lodger and that no suspicion attached to him by his manner of receiving the information; that he thought Scott's suspicions were removed; that it was proposed by Scott or one of them, that they should attempt to stop the report, and they did so. Witness was not positive, that Scott said his suspicions were removed, but he made that impression. Scott spoke of a difficulty he had once got into by being too precipitate in speaking of his suspicions in Georgetown. Witness considered Scott's character as a man of honor and veracity equal to any man's.

Col. R. Payne confirmed the statement of Mr. Taylor.

George M. Bibb stated, that on the night Col. Sharp was killed, he slept up stairs and late in the night, was awakened by the footsteps of two persons running in great haste under the window, one of whom said to the other run or they'll catch you. His wife observed, that the patrol was probably in pursuit of some negroes. He fell into a doze, when his wife started up and said she saw a flash of lightning. He raised up saw no clouds and told her it must be a mistake. Soon after, he was roused by a violent knocking at Blair's, and getting up, observed Gen. South on his own steps in the act of knocking. The general told him that Col. Sharp was dead; that he had been stabbed in his own house, and requested him to go over. As he went out, he saw South and Harvie coming, but did not wait for them. As he entered, he saw Col. Sharp dead on the floor, Dr. Sharp lying in full length on one side of him, and Mrs. Sharp on the other with her head resting on him. Witness addressed to her some consoling words & attempted to raise her up. He made a second attempt, telling her that Col. Sharp's friends were coming in and that it was not proper that she should be exposed in that situation &c. She then rose, and he led her into an adjoining room, where she related to him the circumstances. (The detail does not vary materially from that given by Mrs. Sharp and Mr. Harvie.) The body of Col. Sharp had been removed, and she was laid back into her own chamber, and begged to repose on her bed. Her recital was clear and distinct—she shed no tears, and seemed to be in a state of nervous excitement. Witness begged Mrs. Watson to remain with her until he went and brought the female part of his family. After some time, many persons had come in, and he went home with Mrs. Bibb, but returned and remained during the residue of the night. It was agreed, that as soon as daylight came, they should examine the yard and garden to see whether any trace of the assassin was to be found. As soon as it was supposed light enough, they all went out to the garden. Col. Taylor and others went down the hill to look for tracks. Mr. Harvie and himself heard Col. Taylor's voice, requesting that so large a number should not come down into the garden, as they might obliterate the tracks, and turned around to search the alley. They examined minutely—the fence—the ground—the door steps—and he put his hand under the shrubbery. He picked up a very small piece of paper—he went to the gate and found it fast—he looked for blood—the examination was as complete as it well could be, and they found nothing. The persons were now thinned in the bottom and witness went down there. He was shewn a track by Col. Taylor which he had covered

up with a chip. The track towards the house where it crossed a bed and was impressed in the sand where it had washed in by the side of it, was clear and distinct. The steps were short, close turned out and heels wide apart. He was shewn also where a person returning from the house had got over the fence into an adjoining lot and made the track there. He examined and measured the track coming and returning, very minutely—its length and breadth, the length and breadth of the heel. Among the returning tracks, he could not find a right and left in succession. He measured several of the tracks and compared them. The track going and returning was the same. After he had done this, he went again into the alley, examined it carefully and saw nothing. He then went into the front room and remained there until people were returning from breakfast. He then went home, breakfasted, changed his clothes, and was about going out, when Gen. South came and told him a handkerchief had been found in the alley. He went over and saw the handkerchief (which he described, as also the wound and cuts in the night clothes as heretofore described.) After Mrs. Sharp had been taken down to her mother's and become more composed, for she had fits of delirium witness went down there, and she repeated over very clearly, the circumstances as she had first detailed them, and said further, that after Harvie and South came, she thought, as she went round into the alley, she saw some person at the window who ran by her. Witness told her he thought it was an illusion. She said no, it was no illusion, she saw him as plainly as she saw witness or as she could see the sun.

After Beauchamp was brought back, some persons had his shoe, making impressions with it in the sand at the Seminary. As soon as witness saw it he knew it was not the shoe which had made the track he measured in the garden. That was a square heel; Beauchamp's was a little scolloped and a great deal smaller. He measured the shoe every way and the measure would not fit, except that it nearly corresponded in length. He had no recollection of the door in the alley being opened while he was there, although it might have been and he did not see it. It was his impression, that the second search he made in the alley was after sunrise; but he took no note of time. He is sure, that the handkerchief could not have been there when the search was made.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness was satisfied from the examinations of that night and experiments made afterwards, that the wound was made with an instrument sharp only on one side and not with a dirk. He had seen the scabbard of B's dirk, and was satisfied that the dirk which would enter that, was too small even to have made the wound or the cuts in Col. Sharp's night clothes. He had measured Col. Sharp's boot by the measure of the tracks in the garden and it would not fit. He should as soon mistake a colt's track for a grown horse's as Sharp's boot or Beauchamp's shoe for that which had made the tracks in the garden. Mrs. Sharp always said on that night and afterwards, that she should know the murderer's voice if she ever heard it again, it had made so deep an impression upon her. She said it was a keen, shrill, uncommon voice. The handkerchief was given to the guard at his instance. He believes that which Mrs. Bibb mistook for lightning, was a light passing along the street. There was no moonlight—it was starlight and smoky; but a person might be known at some distance in the street. The returning track in the garden he should take from circumstances to have been made by a person in rapid motion.

G. S. Hammond saw Beauchamp in Franklin on 10th October, the first day of Simpson Circuit Court; he knew him well.

CROSS EXAMINED.
Witness married B's sister—saw B several times during the day—he was at his shop and he saw him talking with various persons. It was a blue handkerchief which B gave him the day after his wife died; but he did not observe whether it was old or not. He was sitting without one, and B threw it into his lap. He had been absent three weeks after the death of his wife, and during that time, all his plunder was removed to B's house. He has not seen the handkerchief since.

Mr. Chamberlain saw Beauchamp in Franklin on the 10th October conversing with Mr. Egan, the jailor, about trading for a negro, &c.

Stephen Beauchamp, saw the prisoner at Franklin on the 10th and at Garrard's sale on the 15th October. Witness had conversation with B after the 22d October, about going to Missouri. Beauchamp's father applied to him for a particular horse which he could not spare. Beauchamp said he would start the Sunday, but witness and B's father both told him he could not get ready. He said he would start the next week at any rate. The Sunday first spoken of was about the 1st of November. Witness told B there was a warrant out against him and advised him to compromise. He lives five or six miles from B's whose father is his brother. (Evidence to be continued.)

DOMESTIC

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

NEW INVENTION.

The following has been handed to us for publication by the inventor of the machine, of which it gives notice. His object in publishing the notice is, to merely feel the pulse of this community on the subject and ascertain whether a sufficient sum will be contributed to enable him to construct the aerial vehicle which he has invented. He is a plain unassuming man; a native American and feels confident his invention will succeed. We were all at first incredulous to a steam navigation: Who knows but we may yet sail in air?

The subscriber has invented a coach for travelling in the air with safety. He can carry the mail and one or two passengers with him; his coach is completely manageable, except in severe gales of wind, which would drive him off his course; in that case he can light on the earth and ascend at his pleasure. If he can have satisfactory encouragement, he will bring to light this expeditious way of travelling, which has so long remained in darkness; and by next Christmas will be ready to ascend into the air from any appointed place, manoeuvre and manage his coach with nearly the swiftness of a fowl, before as many as may wish to see him, and show to the world that man can travel through the air as well as on water.

New Orleans, May 22d, 1826 F. S.

FAMILY MILL, or "every man his own Miller." Mr. David Flag, whose inventions have already gained him no small reputation as an ingenious mechanic and man of genius, has lately taken out letters patent as the inventor of an improved and highly valuable "Family Mill." And if the feudal custom of proscription for toll has not obtained to be common law in our country, we apprehend this invention will work the loss of many a white penny worth to the "merry millers." The simplicity of motion and machinery belonging to the Mill, with the small cost of construction, being built of the requisite dimensions and excellence of structure for the sum of thirty-five dollars, will place it within the means of every thrifty farmer or small neighborhood; and very little skill suffices for its use to make meal

and flour of the first quality. The space which it occupies, together with the bolt, is about the size of a common dining table. The whole machinery is moved by a crank in the ordinary manner of a grindstone, and the strength of only one man or well grown boy is required to grind or bolt two bushels in an hour. And besides the economy of saving toll in the vicinity of water mills, in parts newly settled, where wealth and the arts have made but little progress, this mill, being transported with facility, and made, as in olden times, when women ground at the mill, an household utensil,—must prove highly valuable; nor can it be less so in countries where water power is distant, or supplied only during certain portions of the year. Gardiner Chronic.

Dressing Hats by Machinery.—A patent has been granted to Edward Ollershaw, of Manchester, hat manufacturer, for a method of dressing and finishing hats, by means of machinery. To effect this, the hat is fixed upon a block in the usual manner; the centre of the block is furnished with a screw, by which it may be attached to a lathe; it is then made to revolve with a slow and continuous motion, making about twenty turns in a minute; the workman holds in his left hand, a small cushion covered with plush, which he applies to the hat on the fur side, whilst the hot iron passes it in succession over every part of the crown. When this is finished, the hat is fixed upon a horizontal lathe, where the tip or flat of the hat is dressed in the way as before described; it is then removed to a third spindle, running horizontally, and furnished with a suitable support to the brim, the top surface of which is then finished. To complete the operation, the hat is removed to another horizontal lathe, prepared to receive the crown, so that the lower part of the brim may be turned upwards, it being at the same time supported by a rim of wood in a suitable shape. It is now made to revolve with about half the former velocity; which, while it presents every part in succession to the workman, admits of his drawing the heated iron from the inner, towards the outer edge of the brim. Each of these operations is repeated a second time, when the dressing is completed.—Eng. Pap.

Extract of a letter from Ophile Yoholo, and others composing the Creek Deputation to the Secretary of War dated,

Washington 1st April, 1826.

"We have consulted on your talk of yesterday in relation to the benefits derived from a good education. It gives us pleasure to have it in our power to say, that we discovered nothing in our Father the President, yourself and Col. McKenny but the strictest justice, friendship and humanity, as evinced during our intercourse on subjects of peculiar character and interest. Any recommendation emanating from this high source, demands respect and attention. The examples you pointed at in Messrs. Ridge & Vann are too striking to be resisted, and we have therefore accepted your talk, not only as the talk of friendship, but with grateful hearts as children, at a time, as we hope, when the threatening storm is hushed to silence, and our people left to breathe in the calm of peace, by the graves of their fathers.

We have appropriated twenty-four thousand dollars, to be placed in the hands of the president, to be applied for the education of the Creek youths, at the Blue Springs in Kentucky, entertaining a confident belief that Col. Johnson, who is known to us, and who lives at that place, and who is represented to us as a brave man, will himself see to their being treated in a way as will accord with our expectations of a man who has deserved such an appellation from his country. Our Secretaries are authorized to enter into proper and specific arrangements with you on the subject, at a time most convenient to your leisure. We are your friends and brothers."

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, April 3, 1826 }

To O. Poth-le-Yoholo, and others,

Members of the Creek Delegation.

Friends and Brothers: Your letter to the Secretary of War, of the 1st inst. is received, in which you have assigned twenty four thousand dollars of the proceeds of the treaty recently executed by you, for the education of your children at the Chacklaw Academy, at the Blue Springs in Kentucky under the direction of the Baptist General Convention. The Secretary of War directs me to convey to you the high approbation of your great Father, as also of his own, of an act which reflects so much credit upon the intelligence of the Creeks, and attachment to the best interests of their offspring; and directs also, that I prepare regulations for the government of those funds, for your sanction, and his approval. I am prepared to submit the same to your Secretaries to whom the execution of the specific arrangements are referred by you, at any time when it may suit their convenience to call at my office. Your Friend and Brother,

THOS. L. M'KENNY.

The following communication in the N. York Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday, gives additional corroboration to the statements published by us yesterday relative to affairs in Columbia: "From South America.—By the arrival of the ship Charleston, Capt. Hitchcock, from Curacao, we have files of papers to a late date. Capt. H. confirms the report of and insurrection at Valencia, under Gen. Paez. Several of the principal inhabitants had been killed by the forces under Paez, whose army consisted of from 2 to 3000 men. He was said to be on his way to Caraccas, to separate that part of the republic from the other two, and make it a distinct government.

"Such was the consternation at Laguaira and Puerto Cabello, that all vessels having provisions on board were prohibited from leaving port, and that these ports were to be free from duties for six months. The Dutch Consul requested the Governor of Curacao to despatch to the above mentioned place, a ship of war to protect the foreign merchants and their property, and to receive him on board. Two days after the reception of the letters, a ship of war was sent accordingly to Puerto Cabello, and the next day another sloop of war, to protect foreign merchants and all goods committed to the commander of the vessel for safe keeping."

The New York Times contains a letter stating that the schooner McDonough, of Baltimore having got on the Tortugas, was surrounded by wreckers, who would only assist on condition that he went to Key West to settle the salvage. At Key West \$3,500 was awarded for taking out 200 barrels, and assisting to get the vessel off. Messrs. Green & Co. who act as agents for the wreckers, charged \$40 for wharfage, and \$75 storage, which the incidental charges swelled to \$325 for landing and taking off the bulk of 300 barrels, where manual labor is only one dollar per day.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1826.

CANDIDATES FOR FAYETTE COUNTY.

NATHAN PAYNE, Esq.
Gen. JOHN M. McALLA,
JEREMIAH ROGERS, Esq.
ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Esq.
JAMES TRUE, Esq.
MATHEWS FLOURNOY, Esq.

WEEVIL.

It is stated in an Ohio paper, that if in stacking wheat, elder leaves are strewn over each layer of sheaves, that it will entirely secure the wheat against the ravages of the weevil; it is further stated, that if the wheat is threshed and cleaned and put into casks, and the surface of the wheat covered with elder leaves, it will likewise preserve it. The writer asserts that he has not only saved his own grain by these means, but that all his neighbours who have pursued the same course have been equally successful.

We are informed by the Maysville Eagle, that on Friday last the 9th inst. Elison Ball, one of the principal witnesses for the Commonwealth against Isaac B. Desha, was drowned in the North fork of Licking.

No information has been received from the Harrison Circuit Court, whether the trial of Isaac B. Desha is progressing.

Extract of Mr. Rowan's speech in the Senate of the United States, on the Judiciary bill.

Mr. President, by the Constitution of the United States, it is declared, that "the judicial power of the U. States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish." Pursuant to the direction of this clause, the Congress created, by the Judiciary act, in 1789, the Supreme Court of the United States,—by the creation of Circuit Courts, with the direction, that the judges of these courts should constitute the Supreme Court. By the bill on the table, six additional circuit courts, and three additional judges, are about to be created. This bill should be enacted with great caution; for the bill, if it shall pass, will scarcely have gone through the forms necessary to give it the validity of an act, before it will be asserted, that the very courts and judges, which it creates, were created by the constitution. The constitution now exists; the six courts, and three judges intended to be created by that bill, do not now exist. They will have been created by this bill, and will exist if it shall pass. And yet, it will no sooner have passed into a law, than it will be asserted that these six courts, and three judges, which will have been created by the act, were created by the constitution. The whole corps will assert it. The Bank of the United States will back the assertion with all its influence—with its convincing metallic intelligence—and it will be in vain to urge that the power of Congress to create and destroy this court, was settled, by the deliberate sentiment of the people, in 1801; practically settled in the repeal of the midnight judiciary of memorable memory. It will still be asserted, and re-asserted; and, therefore, the necessity of existing caution in its creation. Power delegated is never returned, and it is extremely difficult to reclaim it.

Mr. President: I am one of those, who believe that the people do not belong to the judges; that the office of judge is created by the people, for their convenience, and may be vacated by the same power that created it, when the public interest, or convenience, shall require it. The commission of the judge is but his letter of attorney, but the evidence of his authority, to act as the agent of the people, which may be revoked, like all other powers, at the pleasure of the principal. When you take the Judge from the office, you must proceed by impeachment, and act by the constitutional majority upon him, upon the man. When you wish to take the office from the judge, you do it by the same process, that you created it; you create the office, and confer the jurisdiction by law, and by law you can repeal them. This modern doctrine, that the tenure of his office by the judge, would be too precarious, if it depended upon the will of the people, strikes at the root of free Government. You can have nothing in free Government, more stable than the will of the people.

It is absurd to look to the will of the judge for stability in Government. He is a tyrant, when he substitutes his own will, for that of the people. It is their will, and not in his, that the force of his judgments, and decrees, is to be found.

Away then, Mr. President, with all this delusive jargon, about the stability of the judiciary; and the tumultuary and restless impatience of the people. The people are never impatient, but under unjust privation; it has been the misfortune of the world, that the people have always been too forbearing and patient. They never act, until oppression becomes intolerable, and then it is unappetizing to late. They awake only to their wrongs, when their liberty is gone, and with it, the power of redressing their wrongs. They make an unavailing effort, perhaps a succession of efforts, to vindicate their rights; and the usurpers, impudently impute to the struggles, made to save their liberty, a restlessness of spirit, in the people, incompatible with its enjoyment. Sir, all experience proves the truth of what I say. Sir, why should the people surrender their freedom? Nature made them free, gave them an organic fitness for its enjoyment, and in the power of will, the means of maintaining it. Freedom is the natural state of man, slavery is a forced state; the activity of freedom is charged upon the people, as the spirit of freeness, of insubordination, and disorder. Sir, this is the cant of power, the lullaby by which liberty has been charmed into repose, and shorn of her strength while she slept.

COLOMBIA—HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

BALTIMORE, May 31.

By the fast sailing schooner Ella, Capt. Sayward arrived last evening in 15 days from Lagayra, we have letters and Gazettes also Commercial advices to the 15th of May inclusive.

Venezuela is in an unsettled state, owing to a revolt of the division of the army under Generals Paez and Marino—which originated in an order issued by the Colombian government for General Paez to repair to Bogota, to answer certain allegations, preferred against him—On this being made known to the army, of which he is the Commander in Chief for that Province, they urged the General to resist—asserting that that district had been burdened with an over proportion of the public taxes &c.—Paez having the whole military force at his command, and being popular with them, issued his Proclamation, announcing the independence of Venezuela—He was in Cumana, and was expected every day at Lagayra—The Governor of Porto Cabello declined joining the enterprise & an officer of the army was put in his place—The Garrison of Lagayra followed the lead, say 200 men. In the mean time the rebels had levied a contribution on the city of Caracas of \$50,000, to be paid forthwith or they would come and collect it. They drew on the Custom House for present expenses.

The following letter politely handed to us by an esteemed friend, contains the particulars of the revolt as far as known:

"CARACAS, May 14, 1826.

"Before this reaches you, you will probably

have heard of a political eruption which has recently taken place. Venezuela has declared herself independent of the General Government, or rather, claims the right of enacting her provincial laws, and of governing and directing her provincial finances, and judiciary, regardless of the supreme executive of Bogota, but remaining at the same time one of the states of the Republic, enjoying the privilege of provincial legislation. If this is the true intention of this rupture, I think it not an unreasonable demand. All this has originated since the suspension of General Paez from the command of this department. When he was on the eve of departure for Bogota, to defend his conduct before the Senate, the troops became acquainted with the circumstance—the officers could not restrain them; they threw away their arms, the officers threw away their swords, the soldiers demanded their general, declared a determination not to serve under General Escalon, in short Valencia became a scene of confusion and uproar.—The Cabildo assembled, and General Paez was reinstated in his command. The moment he appeared among his troops, they returned quickly to their duty, only three or four persons were murdered. This led to a declaration of independence, the final result of which is concealed in the womb of time.—General Paez is expected here to-day.—I do not know whether he brings troops or not. General Marino came in a few days since with a small body of cavalry from the plains. He was met and escorted into town by the members of the Cabildo, or some of them, and by a number of private citizens. They entered the city about seven o'clock in the evening, with some degree of noise, crying, viva Balivar! viva Paez! viva Marino! viva Venezuela!—the old cry of viva Colombia! viva Patria appears to be entirely forgotten. Such now is the state of things here, though I scarcely ever knew Caracas so perfectly tranquil. No excesses have been committed by the soldiers here, nor have I heard of any murders except those in Valencia."

Having been informed that rumours are in circulation that the Governor is in the habit of holding constant intercourse with J. O. Beauchamp, convicted of the murder of S. P. Sharp, and now in my custody; and having seen it stated in the Farmer's Chronicle, printed in Richmond Kentucky, that "it is said the Governor visited the jail and Beauchamp almost daily." I deem it an act of justice, to state, that the Governor has not either before Beauchamp's trial or since, visited the jail, or had any communication with Beauchamp, so far as I know or believe, either directly or indirectly.

I further state, that both before and since Beauchamp's trial, I have had numerous conversations with the Governor and he has uniformly avoided conversing with me on this subject; and moreover that he was absent at the time of the conviction, and with the exception of four or five days has been ever since.

At the request of the Editors of the Argus, I also state, that neither of them, nor F. P. Blair, have ever visited the jail or conversed with Beauchamp, either before his conviction or since or had any communication with him or from him either directly or indirectly, so far as I know or believe, except that I delivered one open letter from him to the Editors of the Argus before his conviction and one since; and at the same time he wrote similar letters to each of the other printers in Frankfort, which I saw.

I further state that the jail being inclosed by a high brick wall and there being no access to it except through my house, it is impossible that any person could have intercourse with him without my knowledge.

JOHN MINTOSH, Jailor for F. C.

June 5th 1826.

It is the request of the jailor, that all printers in the state who prefer justice, truth and the honor of their state to vile slander and political management, will give his statement an insertion.

We have most distressing accounts of the effects of the present drought, already, within a few miles of Philadelphia, the Cattle have to be driven to the river Delaware for water.—Dem. Press.

As was to be expected, the London Ministerial Journal, does not approve of the Policy or Doctrine laid down by President Adams in his Message to Congress on the Mission to Panama. It selects as evidence of the narrow views of the President that instead of requiring universal Toleration for all nations and people, he only proposes to demand a Toleration for citizens of the United States, who may occasionally become residents in any of the new republics.—Yet this is the utmost that Great Britain has, in any case, ventured to request. Why should we do more?—Id.

BOSTON, MAY 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Barque Pallas, Brewster, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Cowes, 28th April, bringing London papers to the 22d—three days later than our previous advices.

The report of the fall of Missolonghi is contradicted. Fresh disturbances had occurred in Spain: a conspiracy to revolutionize that country had been discovered—it is said to have originated in secret societies. From the confessions of one of the conspirators it appears that there is in London a Directing Revolutionary Committee, of which Misa is President.

LONDON, April 20.

Under date of Corfu, March 23, we find an article which describes Ibrahim Pacha to be on the point of making a grand attack on Missolonghi from different quarters, and with every prospect of success.—Greece is stated to be in great danger, but it is mentioned that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian islands had acted in such a manner as to create an impression that he had received instructions to prevent Missolonghi from falling into the hands of the Turks. Russia, France and England, are said to concur in wishing to bring the contest to a close. It is added, that on the 20th Sir Frederick Adam had required that the operations against Missolonghi should be suspended, as he understood an order to conclude an armistice, if not already received might be expected from Constantinople. To this Ibrahim Pacha objected, on account of the sacrifices which had been made by the Porte. Sir F. Adams is represented to have replied, that if he did not yield with a good grace, to the common wish of the Allies, submission would be compelled.

Nothing is here said of the fall of the fortress. The Greeks are reported to have obtained some naval success.

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAYED away from the farm of Mrs. Parker on David's Fork, on Monday night last a Chestnut Sorrel Horse, well made, a out 14 or 15 hands high blind in his left eye and branded with an (O) on his left hip. It is probable that he will try to make his way to Shelby county where he was raised, any person taking him up and delivering him to the subscriber in Lexington shall be liberally rewarded for so doing.

June 7, 1826—23-1f.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, June 13th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, by virtue of four mortgages dated 7th of May, 27th of July and 8th of September 1821 and 11th of January 1822 (all on record in the Clerks office of the Fayette County Court, executed by Ludwell Cary to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky) will be sold on the 15th day of August next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, the right and title to the said Cary to the mortgaged property to wit: the tract of land whereon he now resides containing 1103 acres with interest from the 21st of October 1825, 174 dollars with interest from the 7th of January 1826, 130 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826 and 130 dollars with interest from the 26th of February 1826, with cost &c.

Subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold, being deposited into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

24—1ds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, June 13th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (recorded in the Clerks office of the Fayette County Court) by William M. Cary to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be sold on the 15th day of August next on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right and title and interest of the said M. Cary to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Boone Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to wit: 60 acres and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and seventy four dollars, with interest from the 11th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.

Subject however to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold, being deposited into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

24—1ds.

Choice Merino Wool.

A quantity of clean washed Merino Wool for sale at the Steam Wool Carding Factory of David A. Sayre on Water street Lexington.

JAMES TROTTER.

June 16, 1826—24-1f.

Beef and Pork for 1827.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

22 March, 1826 }

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Navy, until the 30 day of June next, for the supply of

3500 bbls. of Beef, and
Eleven hundred and fifty barrels of beef, and eleven hundred and fifty barrels of Pork, to be delivered at each of the Navy Yards at
Charlestown, Mass. and
Brooklyn, New York.

And the remaining twelve hundred barrels of beef, and twelve hundred barrels of pork, at the Navy Yard at Gosport, Va. The whole to be delivered by the 1st of May, 1827.

The said Beef and Pork shall be of the best and most approved quality. Of the beef, all the legs, rounds, necks, and clois, shall be excluded, and the rest of the body of the animal shall be cut into pieces of ten pounds each, as near as may be, so that twenty five pieces will make a barrel of two hundred pounds nett weight of Beef.

Of the Pork, which must be corn fed, and well fattened all the skulls, feet and hind legs entire shall be excluded, and the remainder of the hog, including not more than three shoulders to each barrel, shall be cut into pieces of eight pounds each, as near as may be, so that twenty five pieces will make a barrel of two hundred pounds nett weight of Pork.

The whole of the said Beef and Pork to be packed with the best clean, coarse, white, Turke's Island, Isle of May, or St. Uves Salt, with a sufficient quantity of the best saltpetre. The barrels in which the said beef and pork shall be packed, must be made of the best seasoned white oak or white ash, and fully hooped, and must be branded "Navy Beef," and "Navy Pork," with the contractor's name, and the year when packed.

The whole of the said Beef and Pork must undergo the inspection of the Navy Yards when the deliveries are to be made, or such other inspection, as the Commissioners of the Navy may direct, and when delivered shall be in perfect shipping order.

Each proposal for furnishing the Beef and Pork must be accompanied by letters from two competent persons, stating their readiness to become security in bond for one half the contract, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

No attention will be paid to offers not corresponding with the terms required by this advertisement. Proposals to be endorsed "Offers to furnish Salt Provisions."

To be published twice a week, for six weeks, in the National Journal, National Intelligencer, Washington D. C. Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore American, Aurora and Franklin Gazette, and Democratic Press, Philadelphia New York American, National Advocate, Boston Patriot, New England Palladium, Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, Raleigh Register, Raleigh Star, Norfolk Herald, Ohio Monitor, St. Louis Enquirer, Kentucky Gazette, Nashville Whig.

24—2t

MR. VAUGHAN.

AS the pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentle men of Lexington and vicinity that the reception with which his Lecture and the children were greeted on Wednesday evening has induced him to offer again his Moral Lecture, written to satirize the vices, follies, manners and customs of the world, interspersed with several celebrated serious and comic songs, assisted by his son eleven years of age, and his daughter only eight. Mr. Vaughan assures the public that the Lecture is calculated to please the most fastidious, and trusts he will receive the patronage of an enlightened community.

Tomorrow evening, Saturday June 17th 1826 in Mr. Girton's Hall room will be delivered, a Lecture in three parts entitled

THE MIRROR.—Or a Hint at all.

[For particulars see bills.]

Commissioners Sale.

AGREABLE to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court at their September term 1825, will be sold on the first day of July between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. to the highest bidder on the premises, a brick house and valuable lot on high street in the town of Lexington, the property of the heirs of Robert McCormick dec'd.—on the lot is a well of good water—Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser to give bond to have the force of a replevy bond with approved security, and a lien on the land.

DAVID M'GOWAN, RICH'D L. DOWNING. } Comrs.

June 9th, 1826—23-3f

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson,

HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Woodford circuit and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the Jessamine courts.

May 2nd 1826—18-1f.

Doctor Rattie.

WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY.

IN Lexington with first of August next—His Room is on Main street, second door from Mr. Norton's Apothecary's Shop.

June 9, 1826 2-1f.

J. WINN,

HAS just received by the Steam boats from WASHINGTON and GENERAL WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large supply of

GROCERIES.

Among which are the following viz.

30 Hogsheads and 40 barrels superior brown sugar,
20 Barrels Mocha—Loaf and Lump Sugar,
40 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portmouth Mackerel.
5000 lbs best green Havana Coffee,
Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
L.igo, Copera, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia,
Pimento, Nutmegs and Peper,
Best No 1 Chochoate,
A few cases best Cogniac Brandy,
Tobacco and nails in kegs,
Queensware by the crate.

All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street Lexington.

May, 19, 1826—20-1f.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35-1f.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex Dec. 20, 1824—25-1f.

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street, and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2-1f.

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12-1f.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington June 8th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on Saturday the 13th day of August next by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 29th of Oct. 1821 (and recorded in the Clerks office of the Fayette County Court) by Thomas Tibbatts to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash, or Notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Tibbatts, to the mortgaged property, being the lot and buildings whereon he resides in Lexington, and which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of seven hundred and eighty one dollars, with interest from the 21st of Oct. 1824 together with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years by the said Tibbatts upon his paying into Bank the sum for which it may be sold with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

25—1ds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11 day of August, by virtue of a Mortgage executed by John Maxwell to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 8th of August 1821 and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Maxwell to the mortgaged property, being Thirty Two acres and 7 poles of Land in Fayette County near Lexington on the Hickman Road more particularly described in said Mortgage; to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of \$320 with interest from the 22d of January 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Maxwell, upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington June 8th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 11th of Sept 1821 (and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court) by John D. Halstead, Eliza A. Halstead Eliza M. Humphreys and James H. Humphreys, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder for Cash, or Notes, of said Bank, the mortgaged property, being a tract of land adjoining the Town of Lexington, which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of 384 dollars with interest from the 26th February 1825, together with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold, being paid into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

25—1ds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11 day of August next, by virtue of two Mortgages executed by Eliza Allen, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dated 7th of May and 31 of August 1821 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of the said Allen to the mortgaged property, being a lot and a Brick building thereon situate near the Steam Mill, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of \$128 with interest from the 22d of October 1824 and \$59 with interest from the 29th of July 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Allen upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

—23—1ds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington June 7th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday the 10th day of August next (by virtue of three mortgages executed by Levea Young to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 9th of June 4th and 24th of August 1821 all on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court) will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Young to the mortgaged property (to wit) the House and lot now occupied by said Young, on Main Street in Lexington, and one other lot in Lexington known by the letter U, binding on high and lower streets to satisfy and pay to said Bank the following sums (to wit) \$350 with interest from the 5th of June 1824, \$228 with interest from the 23d of July 1824 & \$140 with interest from the 29th of Jan. 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Young upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board



POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The following beautiful lines were penned by a lady of Frankfort on Miss Mary Howard Barry, some short time before her death.

Sweet lovely child, on thy pale cheek,
No more shall roses bloom;
For oh! thy form is frail and weak,
And hastening to the tomb.

Great have been thy sufferings here,
And hard is fate's decree;
For not thy mother's sisters, care
Can wrest one pang from thee.

Calm and serene is thy sweet face,
Thro' pain's afflictive hour;
And in thy lovely eye we trace,
Mild resignation's power.

Soon will the seraph band of Heaven,
Thy gentle spirit bear;
For you on earth were only given,
To show what angels are.

Frankfort Ky. 1826.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

LINES written by N. S. Anderson Esq. on the day of interment of Mrs. Celia Wilson, consort of the late Maj. Robert Wilson of Fayette county who departed this life April 25th. 1826.

I saw her in the Coffin laid,
Which bore her to the tomb;
I saw the marks of grief portray'd
Throughout the crowded room
I heard the sighs of grief heart felt,
I saw the tearful eye;
The scene the feeling heart would melt
The hardest heart would try.

The spirit from the body free,
Knows neither grief nor pain;
The ties of consanguinity,
Are severed in twain,
The soul, so lately clad in clay,
Enjoys the bliss above;
Yet friends all mourn the solemn day,
Which buried her they loved.

There needs no exercise of art,
To tell them where she lies;
Her memory's dear to every heart,
Affection never dies,
No monumental marble stone,
Can memory keep alive;
Like noble, virtuous actions done
And hers will long survive.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has had in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY,

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35tf

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

Will practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex Dec 20, 1824—25tf

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Stable of Daniel B. Price in Nicholasville on the night of the 27th inst. a coral horse, four years old this Spring, fifteen and a half hands high, hind feet white, with some red spots around the edge of the hoof, a spot one or two inches long mixed with white and red hairs behind the withers, on the left side produced by the Saddle, a few white hairs above or near the curi in the forehead, a very small white spot on the right side of the rump a scar on the left side about the middle of the body which has the appearance of a burn, (the three last mentioned marks only discoverable when tolerably close notice) the hair a little worn off, of the side by the saddle girths, no other marks recollected.

I will give the above reward for the horse and detection and conviction of the thief or twenty dollars or the horse if found out of Jessamine County, if found in the county a reasonable reward—the horse was raised on the farm of John Price Clarke county, and if at liberty it is probable he will make his course to that place. **JEFFERSON PRICE.**

Nicholsville March 29 1826—13—tf

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufactory.

N. B. A constant supply of batters WOOL on hand. **PATRICK GEOHEGAN.**

January 13th, 1825—2tf

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Tod, on Water St between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c. &c. will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.

All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.

WILLIAM CAHILL.

Lexington April 6. 1826—14tf



JAMES M. PIKE'S

Official Price List of the eighth day's Drawing

OF THE

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery,

Which took place in the GRAND HALL, on Monday the 1st inst. Numbers with no amount against them are Prices of TEN dollars each.

29	1847	2256	15	3308	5373
40	15	1315	299	3417	4402
54	359	2337	440	411	
56	1444	376	467	422	
154	20	433	393	3507	444
167	500	440	395	15	522
175	464	397	543	5510	
195	470	2408	549	524	
207	494	20	426	561	590
233	497	433	3608	597	
241	498	441	618	4607	
246	1505	444	15	633	615
323	522	458	15	661	20
338	529	493	3700	15	691
348	537	15	2522	708	698
382	15	549	549	716	50
469	569	555	720	744	
476	580	2616	745	774	
599	15	594	654	771	795
601	15	1621	2714	3324	4924
637	628	723	830	20	846
651	675	725	843	100	880
662	676	756	3912	891	15
765	1756	2816	15	950	4906
866	20	1831	856	15	971
916	20	886	857	980	50
962	1000	895	861	20	4004
964	1969	3023	32	15	5150
965	995	100	76	33	141
976	15	2001	3111	20	37
1065	8	100	123	55	160
69	86	141	86	166	
81	2107	3236	4113	174	
86	157	267	125	193	
1104	168	281	50	153	5200
113	2203	3342	4223	20	210
116	205	15	356	226	225
163	2050	361	275	298	
182	219	370	4205	(2857)	
1240	15	257	396	325	(4463)

NINTH DAYS DRAWING—Monday, May 8.

27	1039	2053	3133	4310	
30	55	74	163	355	
45	71	77	174	4506	
48	94	94	3261	518	
93	1101	2106	269	50	543
112	125	142	289	571	
119	143	158	295	589	
123	15	173	159	3341	4601
125	196	173	351	621	
162	15	1212	193	393	640
239	217	2239	3407	664	
266	230	259	444	690	
275	261	271	449	692	
277	284	2318	450	690	
291	1330	378	492	4727	
345	331	381	3518	786	
351	345	20	394	547	790
411	353	2428	596	4870	
414	1402	440	3602	20	878
426	15	450	455	603	883
441	50	473	456	657	886
444	1534	457	692	100	5001
467	1605	2508	699	14	
496	644	20	514	2702	15
497	669	519	718	59	
648	1704	20	579	729	66
688	753	575	757	69	
741	781	598	50	794	79
746	791	2626	15	3808	5120
769	1816	500	2702	50	816
772	827	706	873	131	
777	836	753	894	162	
788	877	757	3932	181	
832	1902	20	773	4027	5203
839	935	775	66	204	
873	944	783	15	91	237
874	972	2104	4187	247	
966	981	833	15	4258	260
992	994	2940	281	272	
973	2027	994	4300	234	

ALL AGENTS.

Are required to close sales, and send in UN SOLD TICKETS & NETT PROCEEDS, in twenty days from this date WITHOUT FURTHER ADVICE—and those persons having purchased Tickets upon the INSURANCE PRINCIPLE, must close their contracts immediately.

The 10th and last day's drawing will be made as soon as possible—but in consequence of its requiring some time to close accounts with Agents abroad and make disposition of unsold tickets in hands, the public must not expect it will take place under 60 or 80 days. Undrawn Tickets are now worth 15 DOLLARS each—but there being at great number in hand unsold, the price will not be advanced immediately. They can still be obtained for TEN DOLLARS, and Shares in proportion, notwithstanding the wheels have gained rising 10,000 Dollars.

The 11th class will shortly be announced.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

May 9.

NEW GOODS.

BRICHARTT AND ROBINSON have just received their Spring Goods, consisting of a very general assortment

of MERCHANDIZE.

They invite their friends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington.

May 2d 1826—18—tf

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson,

HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Woodford circuit and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the Jessamine courts.

May 2nd 1826—18—tf

A. W. COTTEN, COMMISSION AGENT,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

REFER TO

THOS SMITH & Co. New York.
RICHARD B. BARKER, Pittsburgh, Penn.
ROBT M. DAWSON, Wellsburg, Va.
JOHN & THOMAS SIMPSON, Florence, Ala.
ROBERT LAWRENCE & Co. Memphis, T.
BENJ F. WEST & G. H. MALONE, N. Orleans.
KIRKMAN & ERWIN, & H. ERWIN Nashville T.
M. ANDREWS, Steubenville, Ohio.
D. MILLER & Co. Mouth of White River, A. T.
JOHN McLAINE & JOS. HENDERSON, Little Rock Ark Ter

Little Rock, May 2, 1826—22-3m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER.
Lexington, May 1, 1825—18—tf. **JOHN VARNUM.**

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old stand and has on hand for sale some of Austins best CLODS and CASSIMERS low for cash.

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Richard Henry

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.

Lexington, Oct 14, 1825—41-1y



One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd. and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf.

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter,

HAS removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WICKLIFFE Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public.

The Eagle at Maysville, the Mountsterling Whig, the Flemingsburgh Star, the Farmers Chronicle Richmond, Weekly Messenger Russellville, Western Citizen Paris, Argus Frankfort, and Louisville Gazette will insert the above 6 months and forward their account for payment.

Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826—16—6m.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS. BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber has taken the Olympian Springs, so well known as a favourite watering place, and expects to remain at them for a term of years. He intends to keep a house of

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

For visitors during the watering season, and for travellers at all times. The prices to travellers shall be as cheap as at any other good house of entertainment on the road, and to visitors during the watering season the prices as below stated. To those who may think proper to visit the Olympian Springs during that season, he promises to use his best exertion to please, and hopes none will go away dissatisfied.

TOOS. I. GARRETT.

For a Lady or Gentleman per week, \$4 00
Children, do. 2 00
Servant, do. 2 00
Horse, do. 2 00

Man and horse where they do not remain one week, per day 1 25

Any person calling for any thing to eat between meals except the sick will be charged extra.

Mr. WM H. CLAY will have PRACTISING BALLS during the watering season, which it is hoped will add to the pleasures and attractions of the springs.

P. S. A POST OFFICE is established, and the mail will pass once or twice a week at least.

T. I. GARRETT.

April 25—17—3m.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz: SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, FIGS,

RICE, PEPPER, ALSPICE, HONEY, CINNAMON, SALTS,

MUSTARD, INDIGO, STARCH, CHEESE, SOAP, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS, TORACCO,

Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, Loudon Madeira, in Bottles,

Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, RUM,

Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

LIQUID BLACKING, In boxes do RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds. **JOSEPH BRUEN.**

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48—tf

COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—fifth proof & Common proof

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms. **JOHN BRAND.**

Lex. Nov. 10 1826—45—tf.



A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF SADDLE TREES WILL be kept at Mr. JOHN BRYAN and Son's Saddle Shop on Main street, Lexington where saddlers may be supplied at all times.

March 6, 1826—10—tf.

MARNIX VIRDEN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30—tf.

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room lately occupied by Col. Sharp, as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.

Dec 16th 1825—50—6m

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison,

HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.